

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : JULY 3

## THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

Some confusion appears to exist regarding the matters of the direct primary law and the necessity for registration, a number of enquirers at The Advertiser office being under the impression that the primary to be held in September has something to do with the various party precinct club elections, while others are making the mistake of confusing the Hawaiian direct primary law with the primary law in force in many of the mainland States, where voters must declare their party allegiance before getting a chance to vote.

The law as it will operate here in September is very simple. The direct primary then will be very much like the regular election. It will be held under government auspices and run according to territorial law. Any voter who is properly registered on the Great Register may vote, and his membership in any precinct club has nothing whatever to do with it.

The ballot he will receive for marking he may vote straight, split or any other way he sees fit, and his vote will be a secret one. He may vote as his choice for a Republican or Delegate, a Democrat for mayor and a Home Ruler for city attorney, if he so desires.

If any candidate at the primaries receives a majority of all the votes cast for that office, he will be thereupon elected without further voting in November. If no candidate is thus elected, the names of each party candidate who receives a majority of the party votes cast will be on the official ballot, along with the names of any independent candidate who may have received a vote equalling twenty per cent of all the votes cast for the particular office.

The main thing to remember is that only regularly registered voters may vote at the primaries, the same as at the elections.

Another thing to remember is that it is possible to elect at the primaries, so that a vote in September is quite as important as a vote in November, and may be more so.

Every citizen who has been in the Territory a year is entitled to register as a voter, the registration book being now open at the office of the city clerk, in the city hall, corner of King and Fort streets.

## AFTER HUERTA—WHAT?

Huerta's regime appears to be almost at an end and word may be expected at any time now that the dictator has fled in the wake of the drafts on New York forwarded to Paris. Sir Lionel Carden, the British minister, has warned all British subjects to leave the City of Mexico while there is fuel left with which to operate the railroad locomotives and before the mutiny comes that will bring to an end the misrule of the murderer of Madero and inaugurate the misrule of someone else. The federal army in and around the capital is filled with the discontented, men forced to bear arms and others who volunteered to fight the Gringos on the understanding that Carranza, Villa and Zapata were to unite with the Huertistas for the defense of the nation, only to find now that they are to be sacrificed for Huerta against the Constitutionalists.

But the downfall of Huerta will accomplish nothing towards pacification. Carranza and Villa now each head a separate movement and are as certain to fight as would be two hungry dogs over a bone. Zapata, according to yesterday's despatches, is prepared to turn his hands against the Carranzistas, and probably against the Villistas as well. Huerta's flight will only be the elimination of one of four rivals for supremacy.

That Huerta has been making preparations for flight has been evident to the observing ones in the Mexican capital for some time. Two precautions must always be taken by a Latin-American dictator if he wishes to escape to Paris and live happily ever after; he must first secure a fortune in keeping with his sybaritic tastes, and then destroy any witnesses to crimes which might be extraditable under international law. Huerta has been doing both.

Private pickings were scarcely overlooked by Huerta even in pre-presidential days, but recently, according to private letters, his "squeeze" has become unblushingly bold. A favorite trick has been to sear a corporation manager with the threat of an excessive fine for some alleged infraction of the excise law, and then to compromise for a fraction of the huge fine, on condition of payment in cash with no receipt asked.

The destruction of confidential agents who might become dangerous witnesses has been proceeding apace. General Zepeda, former drinking elum and governor of the federal district, was murdered last winter; Chavez, the head of the secret police, disappeared in May; while Doctor Urrutia, minister of the interior during last summer's slaughter of federal deputies, was recently proscribed, but, being warned in time by his friend, General Blanquet, he fled to Vera Cruz last month, and took ship for Europe.

Huerta's preparations for escape seem well timed, for a plot to assassinate him in the capital on May 24 was only discovered by an accident, and involved the death of ten federal mutineers at Tacuba. When even the Pretorian-guard begins to mutiny, it is time for a tyrant to take heed.

## DISTILLERS "LOOKING BACKWARD."

Some of the daily papers of Kansas City are seeing an unconscious irony in a recent act of a firm of liquor-distributors of that city which dispatched a letter to several institutions for the cure of alcoholism, offering to sell its mailing-list because it planned to go out of business. "Our customers are your prospective patients" it somewhat cynically began, and its appeal furnishes a splendid prohibitionist document. The letter continues: "We can put on your desk a mailing-list of over fifty thousand individual consumers of liquor. This list is the result of thousands of dollars of advertising. Each individual on the list is a regular consumer of liquor. The list of names is now live and active. We know because we have circularized it regularly. We will furnish this list in quantities at the prices listed below."

The same letters, as the press states, was sent to the Neal Institute, Chicago (another liquor-cure establishment), which later received a follow-up letter, dated December 20, containing the following paragraph:

"We know that you can make our list exceptionally productive to you. Each man on it has been a regular buyer of liquor by mail and a constant user of it, and there is not a single one who would not like to quit the habit. Each man is keenly alive to the injury of his practise, and he is only waiting some way of stopping. If you can convince him of the permanent efficacy of your treatment he is your patient, and you know how to convince him."

This Kansas City Journal observes: "It is not often that the liquor-dealer is so frank in his avowal of the results of the traffic. He will talk of the 'weak man' who cannot control his appetite, but he is insistent that the 'proper use of liquor will harm no one,' so that this is a departure from usual practise that is notable. 'Our patrons, your patient' is something new. It is an acknowledgement of what they have heretofore sought to deny—every one of the fifty thousand habitual users of liquors a 'prospect' for the Keeley cure. No comment is necessary."

## JAPAN'S PEACE MESSAGE.

Count Okuma, Japan's new premier, sounds a pacific note in each speech that he has made since accepting the task of forming a cabinet, his latest speech of which the text has reached here having been made before the International Press Association in Tokio on June 8. In that speech the Premier addressed himself principally to the foreign correspondents, saying:

To come back to the fundamental aims of the Press—peace and civilization—it is interesting to observe that despite the cry of "Yellow Peril" and "Asiatic Aggression," the attitude of Japan, ever since she came in contact with modern civilization, has been peace-loving. When Commodore Perry arrived here for the first time Japan had 400,000 warriors. I was one of them. But as soon as we began to feel the influence of modern civilization we laid our arms and became peaceful citizens. Unfortunately Japan has sometimes been misrepresented as warlike. But I want to impress upon the members of the International Press Association that Japan looks forward to a peaceful progress, and not military aggression. If she ever should have to fight, it will be because she is forced to it in self-defence of her country. Fortunately, however, Japan has no enemy.

I am sure that the time will come when every nation may disarm, and I think will come largely through the influence of the Press. In the meantime we must defend ourselves. It is like life insurance. Even a healthy person insures against his life, but I rather think Japan pays a little too high a premium for her life insurance. However, life insurance itself cannot be given up.

On the same evening, speaking to a representative of the Japan Times, a "foreign" newspaper of Tokio, the Count Okuma said:

What I want to impress the outside world with, through foreign newspaper men, is that although Japan had to fight two great wars during the past half a century, these wars have been defensive, and not aggressive. Japan hopes for peaceful development, and has no intention of being a military aggressor.

## SUGAR AND SHIPS.

Advertiser readers who are interested in the future of sugar will be pleased to learn the views of T. Clive Davies upon the subject, published this morning on The Advertiser's special sugar page. Incidentally, Mr. Davies also expresses some views upon the subject of shipping and developments in the American navy, which are worth reading.

Likewise incidentally, the editor has instructed the printer's devil to see to it that hereafter a ship is a "she" and not an "it" in the columns of The Advertiser, under pain of a keel hauling if "it" again slips by.

As to "right and left" instead of "port and starboard," on shipboard, The Advertiser confesses to something of a shudder at the inharmonious sounds; but then the "larboard watch ahoy" had to "go by the board" in the interest of vulgar utility, and the protection of human life, but what are a few widows more or less in the balance with romance and the good old times?

When it comes however, to "going up stairs" to "box the compass," The Advertiser joins in the Davies revolution. The next thing we know the bridge will become the "captain's piazza" and instead of being served by the mess boy with hard tack and grog, in the good old style, he will be waited on by a valet with a grape juice mint julep.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

Along with the sugar mill returns beating the estimates comes the prospect of an excellent year for Rice. Agriculturally and politically we seem to be improving.

The supervisors last night listened to a report of how badly the city waterworks have been run by the Territory. However, the city will now have a chance to do better.

Supervisor Pacheco reminds us that the Honorable Joseph J. Fern's "mayor all the time." The reminder is timely. We had commenced to wonder just what he was between luau.

At the rate the local Bull Moosers are Progressing they will soon have caught up with the Republicans and will get back into step. This is the "get together" and the "pull together" year for Hawaii.

"Too Bad Jack" Kalakiela will soon have an inkling of knowledge of the fact that for some reason or other he is not wanted on the police force. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that he ever will know why.

The kind of an election they held in Maui on Saturday is just the kind that suits quite a number of people. Those who did not care to take the trouble to stroll over to the polling places had their votes counted just the same.

Supervisor Pacheco has presented a strong indictment against Inspector Mielstein and the charges are so direct that nothing short of a very complete explanation will satisfy. This is no time, be it remarked, for technical defenses. They leave a nasty taste in the mouth and lead to a presumption of guilt.

According to the annual report of "Commerce and Navigation of the United States," this country in 1850 carried seventy per cent of its foreign commerce in its own ships, while in the year covered by the report, 1913, eighty per cent of the foreign commerce of the United States was carried in foreign ships.

The platform of the Lahui party, publicity for which was afforded by The Bystander a few weeks ago, was formally submitted to the secretary of the Territory yesterday by its fond and doting father, D. K. Kahanalelio. The document, published elsewhere, speaks for itself, but in no part more eloquently than in those noble lines which affirm that "We hereby pledge our candidates to the local legislative assembly to repeal all laws restricting the rights of the public, and to reveal that the law is for the poor and not for the rich." Just why the rich should not come under the law we do not know, but the sentence has a fine ring and we are for it.

The "news" that Kuhio would be a candidate for the majority of Honolulu would have had a substratum of fact to justify publication a week ago, but today there is nothing in it. Kuhio, as those who have been following politics from the inside know, finally and flatly declined last week to withdraw from the race for reelection to congress. He has just as flatly declined to announce himself definitely at this time as a candidate for the straight Republican nomination. He intends to run on his record and will make no systematic campaign. If the voters want him they can have him; if they do not want him they do not have to vote for him. This is his platform.

Honolulu has never yet commenced to do for the various organizations of the Army stationed here what it should do in the way of taking into consideration the needs and the wishes of the Army men. Now that it has been announced by the war department that the organizations here are to form the nucleus of a colonial army, and it is a certainty that many of the soldiers now serving in this department will remain here for a long term of years, the matter of making these men feel that they are a part of the community, with interests running parallel to ours, assumes the more importance. In view of yesterday's order, it is only good sense on the part of our lawmakers and our executive officials to consider the Army in whatever they do. It is up to Oahu and the civilian residents here to make assignments to and enlistments in the "colonial army" of Hawaii a desirable thing and something worth while to the officers and men. At the present time, we are forced to acknowledge, a tour of duty in Hawaii is looked upon by many as a sort of semi-banishment. This should not be, and this would not be if the citizens did the obviously proper thing.

## RISKING A GREAT DEAL.

The decision on Wednesday of the Democratic caucus to keep congress in session until the President's anti-trust bills are enacted into law will bring a groan throughout the country, already suffering from the "psychological" idea that business is poor and having the vacancies in the cash registers to remind business men of their obsession. From every city has come the tale of hard times and unemployment, coupled with the hope that the administration might hold off with its proposed legislation until business has had the chance to readjust itself to the new tariff and until some degree of confidence in the future might be restored. The responsibility for holding congress in being put upon the President, and the fact that the party caucus has agreed to do what the President wants will not lessen the widespread opinion that the decision is Wilson's and his only.

Whether the Democrats are not making a grave political mistake in surrendering to the President is a question that of late has been the subject of discussion on the mainland among Democratic leaders and Democratic editors. One Democratic paper puts the matter this way:

"That keeping congress in session to put through the anti-trust bills is not for the best interests of the country is a view very generally expressed, and by a wide variety of people. Whether it is not also a mistaken policy viewed from the Democratic party's position is also a considerable question. The phase of the subject we have in mind especially is the personal relation of the President to the matter and the danger he is incurring by his course.

"The President has assumed full responsibility for forcing these bills through the present prolonged session. The two houses would certainly have adjourned weeks ago but for his persistent demand that they remain in session. When his followers were talking of leaving the trust program for next year he firmly refused to countenance any idea of the kind and his vigorous will prevailed.

"It is the President's program, not the program of congress, that is being put through. But an election is nearing. Congress will be before the country for a verdict. Suppose the verdict is adverse—and there are many shrewd political prophets who are saying that it will be adverse—who will be rebuked? Not congress, but the President.

"Is it good policy to stake everything on the issue this way? If congress were allowed to have its own way and congress thereafter were repudiated by the voters of the country, the prestige of the President would still remain as an unimpaired asset of his party, and it has been a large asset. But if the President's prestige is dimmed by the fall elections and congress is repudiated at the same time, what will the party have left?

"The difficulty is enhanced by the renewed applause of the President from his sycophantic worshippers. He is again hailed as a masterhand in controlling congress, as the highest type of a boss. His is the triumph of the tolls repeal, his will be the triumph of the anti-trust bills, as was his the triumph of the tariff and the currency law. When November comes around, will not the effect be to put the President on trial before the nation? It should be solely a congressional election, but the effect of present tendencies is almost certain to make it an election wherein the President will be the crux of the whole campaign.

"It is the off year. Off year elections commonly go hard with the administration. Is it shrewd tactics to risk everything at such a time when it would have been possible to have risked only a part? Would not a rebuff in 1914, directed at both congress and the President, seriously affect the prospects for 1916?"

## SUGAR AND ECONOMY.

Will free sugar kill the sugar industry in Hawaii?

Perhaps it will and perhaps it won't.

No man can tell what he can do until he tries.

No plantation manager in this Territory has reached bedrock in the way of economy—not yet.

Some of them are economizing in one way and some in another; but all are economizing.

President Wilson says that hard times do not exist; that the present condition of business is purely psychological; that we "are up against it" simply because we think we are.

There is no "sicology" about economy on Hawaiian sugar plantations in this year 1914, however. We hear that on the Ewa Plantation Manager Renton has not bought a galvanized water bucket for a year. He uses second-hand kerosene tins with wire off the hay bales for handles. Others are economizing in other ways.

Several partial reports have been published concerning economy in weeding which Manager Eckart of Oiaa, has put into operation, by fertilizing the weeds with arsenic. On today's sugar page The Advertiser publishes a full and correct statement of exactly what is being done and what the results are.

Kerosene tins and arsenic will not save the sugar industry in Hawaii; but they will at least show that we are in good faith, doing our best to make good and keep our heads above water.

While the indications are that tomorrow will be "safe and sane," at the same time a little reminder to parents to keep their eyes on the young patriots may not be amiss. The ambulance is ready to carry maimed boys to the hospitals and the fire department is keyed up for the consequence of carelessly thrown firecrackers, but the hospital workers and the fire fighters will not be disappointed if they pass the day uncalled.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market Quotations

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION.  
(Island Produce Only) June 25, 1914.

Eggs and Poultry.		Corn, sweet, 100 ears ...		@ 1.50	
Fresh Chicken Eggs, doz.	38	Cucumbers, doz.		@ 35	
Fresh Duck Eggs, doz.	30	Green Peas, lb.		5 @ 7	
Hens, lb.	22 1/2	Peppers, Bell, lb.		@ 5	
Roosters, lb.	20	Peppers, Chile, lb.		@ 4	
Broilers, lb.	35	Pumpkin, lb.		@ 1 1/4	
Turkeys, lb.	32 1/2	Tomatoes, white, lb.		1 @ 2	
Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	30	Turnips, white, lb.		@ 2	
Ducks, Hawaiian, doz.	5.60	Turnips, yellow, lb.		@ 2	
Live Stock—Live Weight.		Watermelons, each		20 @ 70	
Hogs, 100-150 lbs., lb.	@ 12	Bananas, Chinese, bunches 25		@ 40	
Hogs, 150 lbs. and over, lb.	@ 10	Bananas, cooking bunch ...		85 @ 1.00	
Dressed Weight.		Figs, 100		@ 75	
Pork, lb.	16 @ 17	Grapes, Isabella, lb.		@ 8	
Mutton, lb.	@ 10	Limes, Mexican, 100		@ 75	
Beef, lb.	@ 10	Pineapples, doz.		60 @ 85	
Calves, lb.	@ 12	Strawberries, box		@ 17 1/2	
Potatoes.		Beans—Dried.			
Irish, cwt.	1.50 @ 1.75	Lima, cwt.		@ 12	
Sweet, red, cwt.	1.25 @ 1.50	Red Kidneys		@ 10	
Sweet, yellow, cwt.	1.25 @ 1.50	Calico		@ 13	
Sweet, white, cwt.	1.25 @ 1.50	Small Whites		@ 13	
Onions.		Peas, Dried		@ 13	
New Bermuda, cwt.	@ 2.50	Grain.			
Portuguese, lb.	@ 5	Corn, small yellow, ton		@ 35	
Vegetables.		Miscellaneous.			
Beans, string, lb.	2 @ 025	Hides, wet-salted—		@ 14 1/2	
Beans, lima in pod, lb.	1 1/2 @ 2	No. 1 lb.		@ 12	
Beets, doz. bunches	@ 30	No. 2, lb.		@ 13	
Cabbage, lb.	1 1/2 @ 2	Kips, lb.		@ 15	
Carrots, doz. bunches	@ 35	Sheep Skins, each		@ 20	
Celery, crate	@ 1.25	Goat Skins, white		@ 15	

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price and for cash. No commission is charged. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of the Division is U. S. E. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 753, Storeroom 112 Queen street, near Maunakea. Salesroom Ewa corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1840. Wireless address USEP.  
A. T. LONGLEY, Superintendent.

## SOLVES KIWAE BEAN PROBLEM

Invention of George W. Winter  
Dries Beans—Increases Fuel  
Value of Bagasse.

George F. Winter, mill engineer of Lihue plantation, has perfected a process and invented a machine which successfully dries both kiawe beans and cane bagasse.

The machine "shuffles" the bagasse in a large container under steam heat. The last issue of The Garden Island states that Mr. Winter has been experimenting with a method of artificially drying kiawe beans for several months. He has at last perfected both the machine and the method of operation to the complete satisfaction of D. P. R. Isenberg at whose suggestion he first took up the work. The Catt & Neill Company will manufacture and market the "Winter Dryers."

Many attempts have been made to grind kiawe beans for stock-feed and several different processes have been tried out. The gum and sugar in the bean have always been a serious obstacle to grinding the kiawe pods into meal. The steam dried beans under the Winter process are readily ground and it is predicted that the Winter machine will be widely used for this purpose not alone in Hawaii but in the Southwest. The mesquite tree of Texas, Arizona and Northern Mexico is for all practical purposes the same as our kiawe although botanically a separate species. There are many forms of this species all through Central and South America and wherever the tree grows the pods are highly valued for their feeding qualities.

## Value of Machine.

Speaking of the field for this machine William G. Hall, manager of Cotton, Neill & Co. stated yesterday that the greatest possibilities for its use are in an auxiliary apparatus in the furnace-room of the sugar-mills to dry the bagasse before it goes into the first box.

Professor Kerr of the Louisiana Sugar Experiment Station at Audubon Park, New Orleans, has recently published a bulletin detailing remarkable results from artificially drying bagasse before it is used as fuel. The average absolute moisture content of bagasse ranges from forty to fifty per cent as compared with ten to fifteen per cent in coal or other customary fuels.

## Increases Fuel Value.

Professor Kerr demonstrated that if the moisture content of the bagasse was reduced five per cent there was a thirty per cent increase in the fuel value of the bagasse. Similar results have been obtained experimentally at the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station. The matter was discussed at the annual meeting of the Planters' Association last November. It is also one of the problems that has been studied by the Hawaiian Engineering Association. Mr. Hall suggested that the Winter patent may prove of very considerable value to the plantations.

It has been repeatedly proved that the water present in a fuel has to be vaporized in the fire box and drawn off. Water is not fuel, where wet bagasse, wet coal, or any other fuel containing water is introduced into a furnace an appreciable percentage of the heat energy developed by the combustion is lost. Wet bagasse has thirty to fifty per cent less steaming capacity than dry bagasse, the engineers say.

Ernest V. Soares and Miss Lydia Davis, Well-known Honoluluans Are Married.

At a pretty wedding ceremony which took place last night at the Portuguese Evangelical Church, Rev. A. V. Soares, pastor, officiating, Ernest V. Soares, a nephew of the pastor, and Miss Lydia Dias were married.

The church was prettily decorated, an arch of calla lilies and pink carnations forming the central decorative scheme. The church was crowded with relatives and friends of the couple. The bride was given away by her father; Miss Olympia Soares, a cousin of the bridegroom, was maid of honor and the bridesmaids were the Misses Glotilde, Alzira and Carmen Dias and Miss Hermina Soares, the three former being sisters of the bride and the last mentioned a cousin of the bridegroom.

The flower girls were Miss Mary Caroline Branco and Sophie Rodrigues. Antonio G. Serrao Jr. acted as best man and Charles E. F. Branco and Oliver P. Soares were ushers.

After the ceremony there was a private reception held at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Paulino Dias, 1444 Miller street, where light refreshments were served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Soares left for the Hotel Aubrey, at Honolulu, this island, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The young couple are well known in Honolulu and have been prominent in the younger Portuguese social set, particularly so with reference to the activities of the Portuguese Evangelical Church here. Mr. Soares is a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, his parents having gone there many years ago from Funchal, Madeira, following a religious persecution on the island. He has been a trusted clerk at G. J. Lay & Company's, Fort street, for many years. Mrs. Soares is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Dias of Miller street. Mr. Dias being the executive officer of the Lusitana Society, a position he has occupied for many years. She is a teacher at the government school at Waipahu, this island, and a native of Honolulu.